AFFAIRS IN BUENOS AYRES

Interesting Details of the Battle of the 3d of February, and Subsequent Events.

INCIDENTS.

The Probable Policy of the New Government

The Departure of Rosas for England. Ballant Conduct of Mr. Consul Graham, Midshipman Walker, and half a dozen U. S. Marines.

BUENOS AYRES CORRESPONDENCE.

First Letter. VIVA LA LIBERTAD.

BURNOS AYRES, Feb. 8, 1852. Once more are we free. The tyrant Rosas is been besten, and has escaped; he is now on board the English steam frigate Centaur. What a wonderful week we had! And such a change!-it is al-

most impossible to take place.
You are, of course, aware that General Urquiza, the Governor of Entre Rios, has been collecting a large army of "Orientals," "Correntinos," &c.; and, assisted by Brazil, with their navy and large land forces, was determined to throw Rosas out of power. Urquiza, with his army, had reached near Moren, about eight leagues frem Buenos Ayres, and on Saturday, 31st January, had a brush with some of Rosas' cavalry, who were completely reuted. Rosas then left his encampment, at Sanreuted. Rosas then left his encampment, at Santes Lugares, and marched about a league out, waiting Urquira. On the morning of Tuesday, 3d instant, the armies met—the number I cannot exactly ascertain, but it is said Rosas had 25,000 men in the action, and Urquira about 20,000, leaving 16 000 that he did not bring on the field. I was busy-moving, and distinctly heard the firing of artillery, at about seven and a nalf o'clock in the morning, which was kept up until about one P. M. As we had been a long time expecting Urquira, I had been locking for a house, so as to move in town, living, as you know, at a quinta in the outskirts of the city; and on Thursday, 29th January, had hired a house, thinking I would not commence moving until the next Monday. Everything, however, looked minous on Sunday, and I determined to work as fast as possible the next day, to get my familiure in town. Early on Monday morning we commenced moving, and that day got a great many things menced moving, and that day got a great many things in town; and that night I still slept at the Quinta, rising early the next morning, continuing to pack up and load the earts, when, as before mentioned, rising early the next morning, continuing to pack up and load the earts, when, as before mentioned, as we were taking breakfast, we heard the cannonading, and I told ***** we would have to hurry as much as possible, as we would soon have the fugitive soldiers running into town. (I had always supposed Rosas would be beaten, and made my calculations accordingly.) About ten and a half o'clock, a neighbor sent word to me not to send any more furniture to town, as the flying soldiers (cavalry or "lanceros") were fast going into town. I therefore ordered my carriage, got into it, filled it with small artisles, and drove to town as fast as possible, leaving two loaded carts to await my orders. When I got in town, I found the people in great commotion, and the routed soldiers flocking in town. I however sent immediately for the carts, and they got in safe. Two male and two female servants, however, remained at the Quinta that night, with the rest of the furniture, viz: piano, pictures in the parlor, ecoking utensils, China and glassware, contents of store room, and the servants' effects, horses, &c., &c. In the town, Gen. Maneilla, who had charge of the city, placed militia on the agoteas of the houses of the principal streets leading into the city, dug deep trenches across each of the streets leading into the Plaza, raised barricades, and mounted a gun at the mouth of each street, to defend the Plaza.

It was easy to perceive that these efforts would be useless, if the victorious army entered the city. All the stores and houses were closed, but the streets were full of people, and some thousands of Roeas wouted cavalry came in by 3 or 4 o'clock, and went to the Plaza; and from thence Gen. Maneilla ordered them to go out of the city to the southward, and each one look out for himself. In the afternoon I went to Mr. Pendleton's, (who lives about a block from us.) the United States Charge, who informed

each one look out for himself. In the afternoon I went to Mr. Pendleton's, (who lives about a block from us.) the United States Charge, who informed me that he had received a message from Mancilla, requesting the foreign ministers to go out and see Urquiza, and see what terms of capitulation would be agreed upon, so as to stop the effusion of blood. They went, and remained at Palermo de San Benito, Gosas' place of residence.) which was now Urquiza's head counters with next parting against the mean. bead-quarters, until next morning, and in the mean-time a committee of citizens also went out to treat with Urquiza. As Rosas had fled, Urquiza was satisfied, and, of course, he was now master. He ap-pointed Dr. Vicente Lopez Provisional Governor of the city and province of Buenos Ayres, until the people could elect one according to the laws. We learned that Rosas came in town some time in the afternoon, disguised as a common soldier, and

in the afternoon, disguised as a common soldier, and went to the house of Mr. Gore, the British Minister, and both he and Manuelita embarked, from 12 to 2 o'clock that night, on board the British steamer Locust, and the next day (4th) were taken to the

On the morning of the 4th, a few of Urquiza's soldiers entered the city, without officers, and commenced robbing; and Mancilla opened the prison doors, and set the prisoners free, and also disbanded all the troops he had, and also the police force, and said, "Every one of you do for yourselves what you can," which has since been interpreted to mean—go and sack the city—hoping thereby to get up a counter-revolution, as these soldiers went disguised as Urquiza's treeps. The consequence was, they commenced sacking the city, broke open jewellers' shops, dry goods shops, saddlery stores, grocery stores, and in the outskirts of the city, private dwellings. This was about ten in the morning of the 4th. The soldiers blew the locks off the doors with their muskets, and in every direction they were seen rid-On the morning of the 4th, a few of Urquiza's so muskets, and in every direction they were seen rid-ing off with their horses loaded with goods. I saw ene with a lot of plated candlesticks, another with whole pieces of broadcioth, bundles of shoes, recados whole pieces of broadcioth, bundles of shoes, recados or Spanish saddles, pouches—everything; in fact, they completely emptied many stores in the suburbs, and there they took out bureaus, wardrobes, pianos, pots, kettles, &c. You can scarcely imagine how they pillaged. The most of these were Rosas own troops, and some low Italians joined them. Negroes, negresses, and women, robbed the stores almost in the same square they lived. The confusion was terrible; and as there was no police, after it had continued for nearly two hours, the French, Italians, English, Americans, and natives went to the fort, and got arms to go and put down the robbers. Very soon they began to stop, as every one caught was son they began to stop, as every one caught was shot down at once; and in the meantime the Ameri-san Minister sent word to Urquiza that it was ne-cessary for him to send a force into the city to protect it from the robbers. This was soon done, and between them and the citizens, the rob-bers soon flew to the out skirts; many were shot down, and others captured and taken to the Carcel, where they were executed it once. The wearings where they were executed at once. The provisional Governor issued a decree, that for eight days all taken should be shot in fifteen minutes after they were exptured. I suppose 100 to 150 have been shot for taken should be shot in fifteen minutes after they were captured. I suppose 100 to 150 have been shot for robbing. Some of the first ones who were shot, were killed by American Marines. The execution was so great that Mr. Pendleton went to Urquiza, and told him that it would be best to put them in prion and try them by law, as the robbing had nearly censed, and quiet almost restored; still, much firing was heard that day and night, particularly in the outskirts of the town. To show the extent of the robberies, dozens and dozens of eart loads at stuff was recovered, and taken to the police office. Some of the Correntino troops were also engaged in pludering. Three parties of them entered my house at the Quint, on the 4th, and took three valuable horses from me, bridles, two recados, plano cover, table cover, carving knife, and entered the store room and took what they wanted, and overturned everything; took off a tenpot, cut open a cover, table cover, carving knife, and entered the store room and took what they wanted, and over-turned everything; took off a tenpot, ent open a trunk that was packed to come into town, and sadly bruised many articles in it—stole the servants' clothes, counterpanes, shoes, coats, &c. In fact, did just what they liked.

On Thursday, 5th. I rode out to the Quinta, to see what darrage they be a done me, and found the beach covered with hor exand soldiers, from the Battery to Falermo. There were thousands of horses and thousands of sidders encamped. I rode among them to see if I could discover my horses, and soon found myself so near Falermo that I determined to go and call on Urquiza, which I did and was

mined to go and call on Urguiza, which I did and was very kindly received by him in the parior of Rozas's house, where I have on former occasions seen the exalted Manuelita Rosas, whose glory has now de-

since 1828, and Dictator since, I think, 1831. Every one new has no fear is expressing his opinion, and saying what would have cost him his hie before. Nearly all regret that Rosas was not killed or taken prisoner, and blame the English for protecting such a monster. He was to sail today for England. They ought to mob him as they did Haynau, the Hungarian butcher, in London. Pedro Ximenes, the captain of the port, —— Larranbel, the Chief of the Serenes, Lorenze and Enstagnio Torres, the mouth pieces of Rosas in his Fala of Representantes, General Mancilla, and a great many of the "Mashorea" club (cut throats), have also embarked. Some of the cut throats who figured in 1841 and 1842, have been hunted up and shot, and no doubt all that can will escape. Urquiza disapproves of this, and says—try them by the laws of the ceuntry as murderers. General Zapiolus is Captain of the Port; Colonel Blas Pico, Chief of Police; Colonel Esculada, Minister of War and Marine. Every thing in the city is now quiet; but there will no doubt be horrible times in the country; and with so many dispersed soldiers, it may be years before the interior will be as quiet and safe as it was. Still, if they will be moderate, they will build up a respectable government, and life and property will be safe from tyrannical power. Confiscated property, although sold, will now have to be restored to its rightful owners.

Parties who have been to the battlefield say there are not many slain. I have heard various estimates—

ghtful owners. Parties who have been to the battlefield say there rightful owners.

Parties who have been to the battlefield say there are not many slain. I have heard various estimates—from 150 to 500—and it is my opinion that not a single shot of the infantry told. Rosas' artillery didbravely. Urquiza had to charge it, and took it, and then turned it on Rosas' troops. General Pinedo was killed. General Pacheco fied, and is in Luxan with troops, and has sent in his adhesion to Urquiza. Colonel Chilibert, who commanded the artillery, fought bravely, and was taken prisoner, but, as he was a noted assassin and turncont, was shot, and I saw his body at Palermo. I have never known warmer weather here than it has been from the 2d to the 6th instant. Thermometer, day and night, in the coolest places, 88 a 90. I wanted to visit the battle field, but I had enough to do to attend to my affairs, and the great heat was enough to kill one, and I have been really sick for the last two days.

There are various reports about finding a mine, with a large quantity of gunpowder, under Rosashouse in town, and at the Quints some barrels with human heads salted down. If the mine is true, his intention was to blow up Urquiza and his friends when they entered his house in town, and the one who was to do it will be found, I hope. Many things will now be brought to light, as the stopper is off of people's mouths, and we shall find out that Rosas was the greatest fiend that has existed in this century in a civilized country.

Urquiza will make his triumphal entry as soon as

tury in a civilized country.
Urquiza will make his triumphal entry as soon as
the weather is a little cooler, and we have some

POSTCRIPT.

FERRUARY 12. Rosas left here on the 9th, and was put on board the English corvette Conflict, and has sailed direct for England. I have been informed that all who went with him was Manuelita, his son John, wife and son, General Echagne, ex-Governor of Santa Fe, and wife. Don Pedro Ximeno went down with him, but has returned, and will land again. Larrazabal (the seamp) has landed, and has paid his respects to Gen. Urquiza. Up to the present time, Gen. Urquiza has not shown any bloody disposition; and all that have gone to visit him, as though craving pardon, have been told by him that he had nothing against them; that if they had offended the laws of the country, they would be tried by them. therming against them; that if they had offended the laws of the country, they would be tried by them. There seems to be a disposition not to persecute for opinion's sake; and the Unitarians, who have been persecuted to death by Rosas, are the most respectable and enlightened portion of the community, and have none of those vindictive, blood-thirsty, and robbing propensities that Rosas and his myrmidons had.

At present there is, perhaps, an excess of liberty. At present there is, perhaps, an excess of liberty, and eventually it may be proper to restrain it; but until the exuberance works off, it is, and ought to be, tolerated. The people hardly know how to act and talk, being over rejoiced at the downfall of the tyrant. The press speaks out boldly and fearlessly—quite a contrast to their former course; but it is well enough known that they did not dare to do differently. Why, then, should they be severely ceasured? Mr. Hallet has suspended the Gaceta Mercantil for the present. I have not as yet called on him, and am serry for him, as he is a most estimable man, and was no more than publisher for Rosas.

Rosas.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to the future course of this government. Will they be liberal? How will their governor be appointed? And will not Gen. Urquiza wish to be President of the Confederation? It so, will be be elected, or will be take it? All these are questions of great importance, and time only can answer them. My own opinion is, that this people require a strong arm ever them, and in some respects losas governed them well. If he had been more humane, and respected the lives and property of his subjects, and not murdered them for not agreeing with him in political matters, he would have been tolerated; but he lost the chance of making himself a true patriot. Urquiza will, very likely, call on this government to pay a good share of the expenses of the war. And hew will they raise the money? Rosas always let the bank make him money, and I do not know but that would be as good a course as any for the present government to pursue. If they create public stock, it must sell at a great discount, and the present money can never be redeemed at par. Since the revolution, ounces have declined, and are to-day 258. Almost all think they ought to rise, and I firmly think they will be above 300 before three months have transpired.

From all we can learn, Rosas had 26,000 men, and It is difficult to form an opinion as to the future have transpired.

From all we can learn, Rosas had 26,000 men, and

think they will be above 300 before three months have transpired.

From all we can learn, Rosas had 26,000 men, and Urquiza 25,000. There are a great many wounded—perhaps 500—and many of them were left on the battle field for two days, and with the excessively warm weather, their wounds were filled with maggots. What glory there is in being a soldier! And yet all their sufferings are forgotten.

So many troops being near the city makes a great want of grass for the horses, and hundreds of them are put into fine quintas, the grass of which they have eaten to the very roots. It is mournful to see this desolation; yet it cannot be avoided, and it also makes a great scarcity of fresh grass for the town. It is said that they have driven out into the camp about eighty thousand horses, which will be a rehef, as they were like locusts. I have succeeded in getting my horses back, being a little bruised and starved; so my loss is not so severe as I thought it would be. Rosas, for some time past, had been buying hay, and making large stacks of it at his quinta; and now Urquiza is using it for his horses. I went out to Palermo last night, with the carriage, and found many of the soldiers removed; but the damage done by them to the grass, fences and trees, was more, I fear, than will ever be repaired. No private person will ever spend the money that will be necessary to keep it in thorough repair as Resas hadit. He had made a beautiful place of it. Urquiza had appointed to-morrow, to make his entry in the city; but it it seountermanded—I do not know for what reason. The weather is still oppressively hot, and it would be severe marching for the troops to come in through the dust. It is now a long time since it has rained. * * * * from Montevideo, and it would be severe marching for the has not been here for years, and called this place a sink of iniquity, and iniquity made law. He has been mainly instrumental in keeping up the Montevideo. He will make a good speculation out of the affair. He is an Englishman. Many persons ar

persons are returning here who have been away for years, and the best men of the country were those who had to go in easile. How happy those who are in Europe and the United States will be when then hear of the tyrant's fall. There are also many in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and all Spanish America. Among those who were sacking the city many Italians were discovered. It seemed a fitting opportunity for all who were inclined to rob. Pianos and wardrobes were stolen and carried in houses only a few squares from where they were taken. The town of San Jose de Flores was completely sacked, and when we hear from the interior, we shall learn that much mischief has been done.

The British Minister, Mr. Gore, has had a severe rap from Urquiza, in consequence of his favoring Rosas so much, and assisting him to escape, and was ordered to earry Rosas off at once, and not keep him in sight of the city. Mr. Pendleton, the American Charge, as indeed all Americans, are liked by Urquiza.

Business is beginning to recover but it in the

quiza.

Business is beginning to recover; but it will be some time before there is a settled trade. We may have free navigation of the rivers for foreign flags; and if so, there will be a good chance for American steamers that could earry a good deck load.

The city is now very quiet.

house, where I have on former occasions seen the exalted Manuelita Rosas, whose glory has now departed with her father's setting zun, Rosas? Quinta is filled with soldiers and horses, and although all possible care is taken, still there is great destruction, and it will never be the beautiful place it was. I did not find my horses, but yesterday two of them were seen; but as yet I have not been able to get them. I hope to do so to-morrow.

All of Urquiza's officers were kind, obliging, and civil. Colonel Virascro, the Governor of Corrientes brether, has his head-quarters in our house at the Quinta, with lots of soldiers occupying the house; and although I had carts taking my things away yesterday, there was not the least molestation. I new have nearly all my things in town—my loss will not be great. The horses I consider worth \$290 silver, as two of them were carriage horses; other things perhaps \$100 more.

On the 4th the devisus—red hat bands and red yests disappeared—as if by magic, and one can hard they have been in the vilest of servitude for impressions that they have been in the vilest of servitude for impressions the twenty years. Bossas has been in power

shores, where, no doubt, he will have license to reflect on his past follies and erimes. Thus ends the reign of one of the most extraordinary tyrants that ever disgraced the page of history. It is most remarkable how this man managed to keep foreign countries ignorant of his proceedings by bribery, but the extent of his assassinations and erimes which are really almost incredible, will soon be dischosed, and will shock the civilized world.

On the 4th inst. scattering parties of Rosas' army commenced about 11 A. M., sacking the city; but the prompt aid of the marines of the U. S. ship Jamestown, Commodore McKeever, who immediately opened fire on them, put a check to their proceedings, until Gen. Urquiza sent in a large force from the outside, who shot down about five hundred of the most riotous, which at once restored order, and the city is at present as orderly as if nothing had happened. Take it altogether, the disturbance was so sudden and transitory, it seems but a dream.

New government officers, police, and every thing necessary for conducting the government, have been established provisionally, Urquiza not assuming any authority. In speaking to him a few evenings since, he assured me that he did not wish to interfere in the least with this province; that he has relieved the country of a tyrant, and he wishes the people to form a constitution, which they have never had. He is undoubtedly the greatest man in South America; he is about 50 years of age, but dees not look to be over forty, mild and gentlemanly in his deportment, and has but little of the Spanish characteristics. His motto is free trade, and the free navigation of the rivers. The river trade promises to be very advantageous. We have already three steamers here, destined for this trade, and many more are ordered and expected immediately.

There is another subject, to which we are strongly in hones Urquiza will direct the nave general to

ers here, destined for this trade, and many more are ordered and expected immediately.

There is another subject, to which we are strongly in hopes Urquiza will direct the new gevernment to take in hand, that is, its currency, which at present is a depreciated paper, the value of which often varies 50 per cent in twelve hours. Every article of export is purchased with this currency, and gold is an article of merchandise. Of late there has been a system of speculation in doubloons, by a set of brokers, which, if suffered to continue for any length of time, will prove ruinous to the commercial interest of this country. The legitimate merchant is at the mercy of this set. There is one firm here, who came here a few years ago poor, and now, through the aid of this country. The legitimate merchant is at the mercy of this set. There is one firm here, who came here a few years ago poor, and now, through the aid of some capitalists, entirely control the monetary affairs of the country. For instance, the past few weeks, they have run the doubloons from \$395 currency down to \$250, and the holders of produce, (of which there is but little in markot.) continue to demand the same prices as when the doubloons was \$395. This state of affairs has completely paralyzed business operations, and vessels are daily leaving in ballast, and will continue to do so until this gang of brokers is broken up, and a specie currency, or its equivalent, is established. There is same hope that Gen. Urquiza will make things right, as he is a specie-paying man.

Of the principal articles of export, hides and wool, particularly the former, there is but little in market. All the native laborers, from the age of 14 to 60 years, have been pressed to serve in the army of Rosas for the past six months.

Some of the representatives of foreign governments here took very active measures in facilitating the escape of Rosas, which, for the time, caused some unpleasant feeling on the part of the new government, and there was a rumor that their passports would be tendered them, but upon the assurance of the English Admiral that Rosas should immediately leave the port, and go direct to England, the excitement was allayed.

Third Letter.

Third Letter.

BUENOS AYRES, February 17, 1852. In my last I told you permission had been asked

on the 1st inst. to land some marines from the different vessels of war, to protect the property of foreigners, it was not granted till the evening of the 3d, and about forty men landed from the Jamestown, the United States corvette now here. On the 4th Commodore McKeever sent to the Consulate seven marines and three sailors, as a guard. At 10 A. M., of that day, scattering parties of the soldiers of the conquering General Urquiza, commenced breaking into and robbing shops and stores; they were soon joined by some of the disbanded troops of Rosas, disguised in the same uniform, and hundreds of black women aided in carrying off the spoils. As of black women aided in carrying off the spoils. As there was no resistance, they came into the centre of the city, breaking open those stores which contained the most valuable goods. The owners of those near the Consulate became much alarmed, and begged Mr. Graham for protection. His answer was, "I have but seven men, but get the permission from the acting Governor, Governor Guido, and I will protect you as far as is in my power." This was soon procured, and Mr. Graham, placing himself at the head of his "grand army," seven United States marines, with Mr. Walker, United States Midhipman, as his aid, and a French hatter, Mons. Bazil, as a volunteer, marched through the neighboring streets, leaving, as a "corps de reserve," the three sailors in his office. They arrived at the point where the robbers were destroying the shops. Two men, well mounted, got off their horses, and attempted to force one of the doors. Mr. G. shouted to the robbers to desist, they sprang to their horses, but in a few minutes returned, with some twenty-five or thirty others, all well mounted, who, with their guns and lances pointed, came galloping at full seed towards the little band. Mr. Graham with their guns and lances pointed, came galloping at full speed towards the little band. Mr. Graham called upon them to halt, but they came up to within thirty yards, and some of them fired, but fortanately without effect. The word was given to our nately without effect. The word was given to our marines to fire, which they did to such good purpose that four men fell dead, and the others wheeled and ran. At this a tremendous shout was sent up by the shopkeepers, who were looking out from their places of security. This was the first check the robbers received, and the first shot fired at them in the city. Immediately after, the citizens, principally the foreigners armed themselves and shot at the marauders right and left. It is estimated some three hundred were killed, and thesacking put an end to. General Urquiza has given his acknowledgements of the service of our marines to Commodore McKeever, and to Mr. Graham, through our Charge, Mr. Pendleton.

The Late Fire in Charleston, S. C.

On Wednesday morning, the HERALD contained a telegraphic account of a fire in Charleston, S. C. The Charleston News, of the 13th inst., brings us

The Late Fire in Charleston, S. C.

On Wednesday morning, the Herald contained a telegraphic account of a fire in Charleston, S. C. The Charleston News, of the 13th inst., brings as the following particulars:—"The fire broke out at a quarter before 12 o clock, on Thesday night, at the corner of King street and Burns lane. The flames were discovered bursting from the two story wooden building on the southeast corner, owned by Mrs. Beorge Reicke as a grocery, and the south portion occupied by Mr. A. Weber, as a fruit store, both of which, with their contents, were entirely consumed. The fire, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of our efficient fire companies, crossod King street, where, for some time, owing to the combustible nature of the entire surrounding neighborhood, strong fears of a serious conflagration were entertained.

The following are the buildings consumed on this side of King street, as near as we could possibly ascertain.—The wooden building searly opposite, owned by Mr. McGuire, and occupied by Mr. Bresnau as a tavern, entirely consumed. Insurance on building \$3,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford. The wooden building occupied by Bush as a clothing store, and by Kuttmann, a jeweller and watchmaker, and owned by Mr. C. Duan, entirely consumed. House insured for \$2,000 in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company. A wooden building owned by Mr. D. Hyams, and occupied by Mr. Hernholm as a fruit and tailor shop, consumed. A small brick shop owned by M. D. Hyams, occupied by Mr. Bruggmann, a shoemaker, consumed. The occupant lost everything, and was not insured. A wooden house occupied by Mr. Gallagher as a tin were shop, owned also by M. D. Hyams. The goods of the occupied by Mr. Gallagher as a tin were shop, owned also by M. D. Hyams. The buildings above mentioned as belonging to Mr. Hartford Insurance company. The above buildings, front and rear, owned also by M. D. Hyams. The buildings on the east side of King street, that owned by Mr. Benings as a Saddier,—wood work of the stor

James.

A carriage, while being drawn through King street, last evening, accidentally came in contact with one of the city engines (the horses having been frightened at the confusion incident to the free,) when the driver, a negro man, named John, belonging to Mr. W. P. Morton, was thrown from his seat, with such force as to disand struck the pavement with such force as to dis-licente his shoulder, and break two of his eller A physician was on the spot, but he remained insensi-tle, and was conveyed home in that state.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Our New Jersey Correspondence ROSSUTH IN NEW JERSEY—BISHOP DOANE—ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE STATE PRISON. TRENTON, April 17, 1852.

and the dissatisfaction at such contemptuous treatment has been very considerable. He was invited here by the Legislature some time ago, and the Common Council appointed a Committee of Reception within the last few days, and a committee was also appointed on the part of the citizens. Last evening the committees having met at the Trenton House, the lately elected Mayor Tucker presided. Messrs. Lewis, Grandin, and Belville were appointed a committee to receive Kossuth at the railroad depot, and to provide suitable quarters for him. Messrs. Hamilton, Allison, and Fish were appointed a committee to proceed to Philadelphia, and escort him to Trenton. Yesterday a messengor was despatched to Governor Fort to apprise him of the expected arrival of Kossuth this evening, and to suggest the propriety of his presence here to welcome Kossuth in the name of the State. Governor Fort, however, did not come, and it is said he will not make his appearance here during Kossuth's stay. It appears that he considers he has not been treated with becoming courtesy by the Hungarian in not having received any intrination from him of the time of his visit. Some of the committee here, and citizens, too, feel equally hurt at his want of consideration for them.

The committee proceeded this morning to Philadelphia to search him out the surveyed to Treatended the committee to receive the contract of the surveyed to Treatended the committee to receive the surveyed to Treatended the contract to contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract to the contract to the contract the co also appointed on the part of the citizens. Last

citizens, too, feel equally hurt at his want of consideration for them.

The committee proceeded this morning to Philadelphia to escort him, as they supposed, to Trenton, when, to their astonishment, he told them he was in the hands of the committee from Burlington, and could not go to Trenton to-day. This is the more curious as the Mayor telegraphed to him to know the time he would arrive. But, instead of answering the Mayor, he telegraphed to Burlington, and the people in that city knew two day's ago of his intention to go their first, while the Trentonians were kept completely in the dark, though the telegraphic message for Burlington came to the office in Trenton, and was sent by mail to its destination. The committee, as you may imagine, felt and looked very small, when they suddenly made this discovery at Philadelphia.

This forenoon, Kossuth left Philadelphia for Burlington, and kept the boat waiting fully ten minutes for him. The result was, that the moment he arrived from his hotel, the captain was compelled to go off without his baggage. Kossuth did not know it was left berhaft till after some time; but as soon as he found out, he became almost frantic, and ran about the deck like a child, exeiting the astonishment of all the passengers. One young man se started at him that he asked him what he saw about him that was curious—was he not like any other man? The young man did not reply, but thought

stared at him that he asked him what he saw about him that was curious—was he not like any other man? The young man did not reply, but thought a good deal. The Magyar continued in a state of extreme excitement the entire way, and said that at his valuable papers were in the trunks, and that he feared he would lose them, as he had lost two trunks before. Even his nightclothes were left behind, and Mrs. Kossuth was in the same awful predicament. Jim Wall, (Mayor of Burlington,) at whose house Kossuth was to be entertained this evening, is a bit of a wag, and enjoyed the confusion of his guest very much. He said, in a sort of "aside" to his friends, that Kossuth need not be so very much alarned about a night shirt and a night very much alarmed about a night shirt and a night cap, as he could provide him with these articles; but as for Madame, he did not know well how he but as for Madame, he did not know weil how he could manage to get nocturnal garments for her; he supposed, however, a committee of women, as soon as they arrived at Burlington, would be able to supply the needful. From every symptom it seemed quite evident that Kossuth would not sleep to-night. I learn that the principal source of his annoyance was leaving behind the notes of his intended speech at Burlington. He remains to-morrow at Burlington, when, it is unthe notes of his intended speech at Burlington. He remains to-morrow at Burlington, when, it is understood, he will go to hear Bishop Doane preach, though it is said the Bishop does not relish Kossuth's visit very much, on the principle that "two of the same trade seldom agree." Both are eloquent speakers, and both are continually raising "material and financial aid." By the bye, Bishop Doane has been presented to the Bench of Bishops, by the three Bishops of Virginia, Ohio, and Maine, and some interesting devolopements may soon be expected.

On Monday afternoon Kossuth will be here, unless he again suddenly changes his mind and proceeds, without stay, to Newark, Jersey City, or New York. There appears to be little or no preparation making here to receive him—no enthusiasm among the people. There is to be no procession; but a committee simply shows him the way from the railroad depat to his lodgings, at the Trenton House. He will make a speech in the afternoon, and one dollar will be charged for admission to the performance. The committee had tremendous difficulty in obtaining any public building. At first it was announced that he would speak in the Temperance Hall; but that was no go. Several churches were then applied for, without avail; and at last, the Front street Methodist Church was obtained late this evening, at a sum of \$20, after the expression of sundry scruples on the part of the trustees, who objected to the spitting of tobacco juice, and chapping and shouting, &c., &c., in the 'house of God.' The object being to raise the sinews of war, the largest building has been procured (epable of seating about 1,000 persons), and the tickets have been distributed to the ladies to operate upon their male acquaintances. Whether the church will be filled is very doubtful. On Monday afternoon Kossuth will be here, unles to raise the sinews of war, the largest building has been procured (capable of seating about 1,000 persons), and the tickets have been distributed to the ladies to operate upon their male acquaintances. Whether the church will be filled is very doubtful, as the mass of the people seem rather cold about Kossuth and intervention; while some pronounce him a humbug, being very indignant about his indirect insult to Henry Clay, and his direct insult to Capt. Long, of the Mississippi. There is also a feeling about the royal and anti-republican pomp of sentries, &c., he has exhibited in the different cities where he has been. Moreover, the Hungarian bonds are looked upon as no better security than the Plainfield Bank. And, to crown all, the elight he has now offered to Trenton, and the weakness he has shown on board the steamboat from Philadelphia to Tacony, have damaged him to a vast extent among the inhabitants of the capital of New Jersey. The two local papers "damn him with faint praise." One says, "there are many who differ with him in his idea of intervention for non-intervention." The other says, "it is to be regretted that this visit had not been made at an earlier day," and then goes on to speak of "the diversities of opinion as to the question of intervention or of material aid for Hungary." "Men," it adds, "may well differ with M. Kossuth as to these two subjects, while at the same time they sympathize," &c. So that a qualified and cheap "sympathize," &c. So that a qualified and cheap "sympathize," &c. So that a pualified and cheap "sympathy" is about the amount of the support held out to him by the whig and democratic organs of this city. How different from the tone of three or four months ago.

A public dinner is talked of after his speech on Monday, but I see no preparations for it—no announcement of it in either of the local papers of today or by placard—and it is therefore to be inferred that there can be nothing more than a private dinner party.

M. P. S.—April 18.—Last night or this morning, two

that there can be nothing more than a private dinner party.

P. S.—April 18.—Last night or this morning, two convicts, who had three years to serve in the State prison here for burglary, escaped by digging under the wall of their cell, and by scaling the outer wall. One of them was sixty-one years of age. Their names are Augustus Winans and Abraham Hayoock, alias Hay, alias Williams. Winans, twenty-two years of age, has two large scars on his forehead; and Haycock, who is sixty-one years, is only five feet three inches, and has several scars on his fingers and thumbs. They both wore buff clothing and caps. \$100 reward is offered for the apprehension of each. The old man resided at Paterson—the young one at New Hampton, N. Y. One was the baker, and the other the cook of the prison.

Kossuth and the Boston City Authorities. From the Boston City Authorities.

[From the Boston Transcript, April 10.]

It will be seen by reference to the report of the proceedings of the Common Council last evening, that quite a spiey and spisited discussion took place in relation to the acceptance of a report respecting what course the city government would adopt in relation to the visit of Korsuth as the guest of the State. The report was signed by Aldermen Cary and Allen, and Mosers. Gardner. Thompson, Jewell. Biaskell, Kimball and Thomas, of the Common Council.

mon Council.

This report was accepted by the Board of Aldermen on the 5th inst. and appears and appears to the state of t the 5th inst., and appeared in the newspapers the ceeding day. From what we have gathered in our course with the citizens, we should infer that the c course with the citizens, we should infer that the course proposed by the committee meets with the warm approval of a vast majority of the people of Boston. The report is courteous to the distinguished exile, and to the State authorities. In view of the position of the case, we cannot see what other course, consistent with a due regard to the honor of the city, could have been recommended. We believe that when the excitement of the hour shall have passed away, and the affair is viewed in the calm light of history, it will be found that the course of the city government will commend itself to the impartial judgment and "soler second thoughts" of all men whose approval is to be desired. We have, thus far hears but one sentiment in regard to the matter; and we apprehend that as time rolls on, it will be found that the course of the authorities will be justly regarded as worthy of special commendation.

We regret to record a fact which was elicited by the discussion last evening. It appears that when the committee representing the city of Botton in the context of the conte

worthy of special commendation

We regret to record a fact which was elicited by the discussion last evening. It appears that when the committee representing the city of Boston had an interview with Kosauth, they were somewhat startled by his quary. Why did you not come before?"

While we are willing to adopt the sentiment of an English statesman, in paracording "comething to the spirit of liberty," it surely requires more liberality than we are willing to adopt to forget the above unfortunate salutation received by the representatives of our city.

The following is the report of the preceedings referred to in the above.

The report of the committee on the subject of Governor Kossuch's wist to this city, which was accepted in the Beard of Aidermen at its meeting last week, came up for acceptance. Sir. Allen moved that the report be recommitted with instructions to take measures for the reception of that gentleman should be accept the invitation of the city. He and that the acceptance of the report would be a testification of the city and that the acceptance of the report would be a testification of the city and that the acceptance of the report would be a testification of the city of the committed with the committed and the properties of the properties of the report would be a testification of the city. The and that the acceptance of the report would be a testification of the city government. Mr. Thempson said it upon the city government.

would be indecorous on the part of the city to take any further measures on the subject, since the gentleman had accepted the invitation of the State, while he had not that of the city. He thought that the gentleman had treated the city government cavallerly. It was not in-tended in the report to slur or stigmatice the gentleman. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Eving, Thompson, Allen, Jewell, Haskell, and Hobart, and the motion was lost by a vote of six year to thirty-four nays.

Kossuth did not arrive here this afternoon, though he gave the citizens to understand that he would.

The discussion was further continued by Mesers. Ewing. Thompson. Allen. Jewell, Haskell, and Hobart, and the motion was lost by a vote of six yeas to thirty-four mays.

Mr. Hobart said as the Council could not be decent. he hoped it would at least be dignified, and he therefore moved that before 'Kossuth' in place of 'M.''. Louis'' be substituted. This motion led to another general discussion. Mr. Allen moved to amend the amendment so as to strike out "M." and insert "Governor," as it read in the original order. Mr. Hobart accepted the amendment. Mr. Thompson moved to insert between the words 'it'' and "read'' 'did not.'' Adopted. Mr. Allen moved to further amend by adding, "but as appears by the order as written, but afterwards crased.'' Lost. The amendment as amended was rejected, I yea.—Allen.—to 38 nays. Mr. Hobart renewed his motion to insert "Louis" for "M.'' Rejected.

The delate was further continued by several gentlemen, and Mr. Allen again spoke, upbraiding the members with want of liberality, dignity, and so forth. To this Mr. Lincoln replied that the gentleman had been outgeneraled in his tactics. That member had, by a series of contemptible propositions, endeavored to extort from gentlemen their views on a certain question. He was sorry to see the very respectable gentleman from Ward 11 (Mr. Hobart) also joining and endorsing the unbecoming conduct of the gentleman from Ward 2. Mr. Lincoln was not to be intimidated by accusations such as had come from both those gentlemen, in relation to the report under consideration. The city had already extended to Kossuth more civility than he merited from her; and no charge of want of dignity nor threat of revenge would frighten him out of his conviction that Kossuth's conduct towards Boston—and especially the City Council which invited him to partake of her hospitality—was insolent. Nevertheless, had Kossuth accepted the invitation that had been extended to him, he would have gone as far as any man in extending to him as cordial a welcome as would comport wit

he was for staying them in their petty and disgracefu course.

The report was accepted after two hours and a half use less and unprofitable discussion, by a vote of 32 yeas to 6 mays.

Kossuth's Movements

Kossuth's Movements.

The following paragraph concerning Kossuth's anticipated arrival in Boston, appears in the Boston papears. House of Repasseratries. April 17, 1852.

The premature announcements in the papers concerning the reception of Gov. Kossuth. resulted from an omission either in the original, or in the transmission of a telegraphic despatch. The reception will probably be one week later than hitherto informally announced. Editors are requested to withhold all further announcements, except as the same are authorized by the Committee. The earliest official notice may be relied on. For the Committee, ERASTUS HOPKINS.

Approvant against Kossuth—The Jackson (Miss.) Ster says that while Kossuth was in that city on a visit to Gov. Foote, a distinguished citizen of an adjoining county, made an affidiavit against him. characteristics of the results of the result

Our Rhode Island Correspondence.

PROVIDENCE, April 9, 1852. The Result of the Election-The Mode of Voting-The Maine Liquor Law, &c., &c.

In writing to you, I do it thinking that as the most exciting political election that ever occurred in this State has passed, and that you like to be posted up in matters of this sort, I avail myself of

posted up in matters of this sort, I avail myself of the privilege of imparting such to you. To a person not conversant with the political affairs of our State, the last election looks singular indeed.

Rhode Island is a small State, to be sure. She depends wholly upon her manufactures for support. You well know the history of her political affairs to (within) two years ago. At this time, quite a large number of prominent democrats met at a certain house, and pledged themselves that if money could carry the State for the democrats, it should be done. Secretly they went to work, and in the country towns they registered voters. The consequence was, when the election came, the whole democratic State ticket was elected, and they had one branch of the Assembly—the Senate.

Before going farther, I will explain the qualifications of a voter. He must be a resident of the State

Before going farther, I will explain the qualifications of a voter. He must be a resident of the State two years, and reside in the town or city where he votes six months. All voters have to be registered, and must be, before the first day of December prior to the election. Those who own property to the amount of \$134, are exempted from paying a tax for the privilege of voting; all who do not own that amount of property have to pay one dollar. When a person is once registered, it stands so for all time; and should he neglect to pay his dollar any year, not wishing to vote, when he does vote, he has to pay just so many dollars as the number of years he has not voted and paid his tax. For instance: If I vote this year, and do not wish to do so again for five years, when I do vote I will have to pay five dollars; so, you see, when a person is once registered, he must pay his dollar every year to enjoy the privilege of voting. Voters are not compelled to pay this tax only when they wish to enjoy the privilege of the ballot.

The wealth of Rhode Island is in the whig party, and they, to a man, proseribed all persons who did not vote their political creed. Colored persons can vote in this State by the same qualifications.

The wealth of Khode Island is in the whig party, and they, to a man, proscribed all persons who did not vote their political creed. Colored persons can vote in this State by the same qualifications as a white citizen. Foreigners, I mean of foreign birth, must own real cetate to the amount of \$134 before they can vote. All ballots were put into envelopes—the voter received them of distributors appointed for the purpose, he they were to the warder select

must own real estate to the amount of \$134 before they can vote. All ballots were put into envelopes —the voter received them of distributors appointed for the purpose—he then went to the warden, called out his name, the warden echoed it, and when the elerk had checked it upon the voting list, he said "checked"—thus a person's name is called over three times before he deposits his vote in the ballot box.

I now come to incidents connected with the last election. On the first of December last, both parties had fully registered for this election. Those conversant with registry, conceded that the State would go for the democrats in April, by 1,500 or 2,000 majority. In January, the Assembly met. The whije party, knowing that all hope of regaining the State by votes of their own party was useless, went to work and started the Maine law hobby. As ill luck would have it for the democrats, some of them in the Assembly were Maine law men, and advocated that law. The question of the passage of the law was first taken in the lower branch of the Assembly (which was whije by two majority), and it was defeated; being a joint bill, it went to the Senate (which was democratic), and there it passed, with the proviso of referring it to the people for their sanction, whether it should become a law or not. The bill then had to go to the lower branch of the Senate (which was cut off. It went back to the Senate again, but the Senate adhered to the proviso, and so the bill was lost. Lieut. Gov. Lawrence, in the Senate, made one of the most bitter speeches that was made against the law.

As the time advanced near for election, the whig organs were most bitter against Lawrence for voting against the Maine law. The editor of the Post, the organ of the democrats, resigned his position, and gave notice he should battle for the Maine law. The conventions of both parties met. The democrats nominated the persons who were elected last year. The whigs nominated Maine law men, but a majority of them declined (this is the State ticket). But at

the Maine law was the test question. The democratic organs disputed it. Election day came. The whig party, so eager to gain the ascendancy, went nearly unanimously for the candidates of their party. In the whole State, only one whig, who deals in liquors, went against Maine law men. This is as far as has been ascertained. The democrats, up to a week before election, it was thought, were united, but when election day came, the temperance democrats bolled, and either went for the whigs or veted for Maine law men. The consequence of this was, that in all of the close towns whig Maine law men were elected. To sum up the condition of parties in this State, the whigs have the lower branch of the Assembly by a large majority. In the Senate, fourteen whigs and fifteen democrate are elected—two towns to have another trial. If the democrats can elect in one of these towns, the Senate will be tie. The Lieutenant Governor having a vote, it certainly will be whig, as they have a large majority on joint ballot. The whole democratic State ticket is elected, with the exception of Lawrence.

So, you will see that the political complexion of the State is democratic, though the whigs will control the affairs of the State, the Governor having no vete power.

This city went democratic on the State ticket.

tool the affairs of the State, the Governor having no veto power.

This city went democratic on the State ticket, but there was a whig senator elected, and eleven whig representatives—one no choice. Their majorities were from 100 to 200. The whig organs do not bonst of checking the democrats in their reforms, but they give eredit to the temperance democrats for electing their men. A United States Senator is to be chosen in place of J. H. Clarke, whig. The democrats are much chagrined at being beaten by men of their own party, and if vengeance can be done in any shape, it will be done.

The democratic leaders now say that every democratic representative should vote for the Maine law, so as to pusish the whig rum dealers, and more especially Newport, which rolled up such a heavy majority against them. It is a singular fact that every democrate rum dealer new wishes for the Maine law, so as to pusish their whig brethren; but when the centerals center to think this would too well said the democratic secreters, they are brought to a soil to dealers.

the centerals cente to think this would too well suit the democratic seceders, they are brought to a stand still as to what to do. There is sport shead.

Since the election, the leading whigs say that for their party to pass the Maine law would be political death for them; but more than that, it would be death to the interest of the watering places in the south part of the State. Not a single whig who voted against the Maine law at the last January session was put in nomination again this spring; so you will perceive the maneauvrings of the different parties.

you will perceive the inanceuvings of the different parties.

Should the whigs now try to evade passing the Maine law, the democrats will do it, and then good bye, Newport, to your prosperity. The Maine law must be passed at some rate, for the democrats will have revenge, and the whig party will be the severest sufferers by its being done.

It is conceded that this spring election cost the democrats about \$20,000, and the whigs \$40,000.

Paris, April 1, 1852. The Wet Weather-The Balls and Parties-An American Gentleman's Liberality-Frolics of the Americans in Paris-The Crystal Palace Transported to Paris-Embellishment of the Champs Elysées-Fine Horticultural Show-Extraordinary Atmospheric Phenomena-Curious Antiquities-Line of Steamers between Havre and New York-Extraordinary Natural Phenomena in an

Animal-The Operas, Theatres, &c. The bright rays of the sun have been darkened by a violent rain, which is now and has been raging for the last two days, rendering Paris extremely dull. It will, however, be beneficial, for the ground was so dry, and the grass so much burnt, that we were threatened to be deprived of spring and an agreeable season, the most agreeable, perhaps, of

Pleasures of all sorts, notwithstanding it is the end of Lent, are still going on among certain circles

ing more enemies than he wanted. He therefore renounced his project, and I am told will not resume it.

The Americans residing in Paris have not yet given up the pleasure of the winter. The excitement of the capital is so enticing that they daily organize some new "fun," and put into practice the French saying, that life ought to be "short and good!" A few days ago, a party of nine ladies and four gentlemen, from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities in the United States, went to Bois de Boulogne to cajoy the bright rays of the sun and to breathe the pure air. At the Porte Maillot of one of the gates of the wood there is a man whe has about twenty donkeys and horses, which he lets to those who like to enjoy a ride in the alleys of the forest. The nine ladies and the four gentlemen mounted either on donkeys or on horseback, and enjoyed considerable "fun." Some of the donkeys took le mors aux dents, and ran as fast as possible, se fast that two or three of the ladies were throwa over the animals heads on the ground,—like an umbrella which has been turned up by the wind. The party ended at Madrid, a villa restaurant, which is situated at the other end of the Bois e Boulogne, by an excellent lunch, at which all he ladies and gentlemen drank their healths and the ealths of their friends abroad.

The Crystal Palace of Mr. Paxton, which is now ke a deserted castle in the centre of London, is to e transported to Paris, piece after piece, and reuilt in the centre of the square, in the Champs ilysées. A sort of diplomatic interference has presided over that affair, which has been settled by a decree dated March 30, and signed Louis Napoleon, and which will be put into immediate execution. The expenses will amount to seven millions of france.

The Champs Elysées will become, in a short time, a second Paris the mount to seven millions of france.

The Champs Elysées will become, in a short time, The Champs Elysées will become, in a short time, a second Pairs; the masons are busily engaged in creeting houses in all directions. M. Hughes de Massilia, the proprietor of that admirable menagery, which was exhibited here last year, has ordered a splendid building to be erected on the property of M. Beaujou, and which will be organized into a permanent exhibition of animals of all sorts. He will be ready on the fifth of May next, to open his zoological museum.

he will be ready on the fifth of slay hext, to open his zoological muscum.

A magnificent exhibition of flowers took place last Friday, at the Luxembourg, and was visited by a numerous crowd of amateurs. I have never seen so many admirable specimens of culture, of camelins, rhododendons, azaleas. A distribution of premiums was made on Tuesday last, at the Conservatoire of the Aris et Metiers.

was made on Tuesday last, at the Conservatoire of the Arts et Metiers.

The two bridges of the Seine, (Pont des Arts and Pont Neux), which have been under repair for the last two or three months, have been completed, and they are now opened to the public. I was crossing, the other day (Sunday last), the first of those bridges, at sunset, and was really astonished to witness a very extraordinary natural phenomenon. A cross of white dust was hanging over the Seine, and was lighted by the sun, which gave it a brilliant appearance. The same sight was witnessed by a large number of persons, and could not be accounted for.

for.

A sort of California has been discovered in Britain, at Slomberze. Some agriculturists, who were ploughing in a field, found a large vase, of a curious form, which appeared to contain some precious metals. They broke it in pieces, and found in the inside, a large and heavy gold bar, which weighed 20,000 francs. A search was made in the field, which was said to be a Celtic Dolmen, and several other vases, containing bars of the same material, have been found.

said to be a Celtic Bolmen, and several other vases, containing bars of the same material, have been found.

A very curious antiquity has just been discovered by the masons who are demolishing the houses at the corner of the Rue fosses St. Germain L'Auxerrois and L'Aibre Sec. It consists of two old thetrical bills, dated 1772, July 23d, and November 18th—the first announcing the entertainment of cock fighting, at the Colliseum, (a theatre of Paris,) and the second of a pantomine, with "fireworks," ntitled "The Titans." These two bills were pasted on the window of a wine warchouse, and had been hidden for nearly a century. They have been taken off with much care and sent to the Royal Library.

A line of steamers between Havre and New York will decidedly be established next season. Messrs. Leravasseur and E. Corbiere have demanded of the government authority to organize it, whilst, on another ground, the company of the notional stages propose doing the same thing.

Mr. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, the well known naturalist of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, rend, the other day, at the Academy, a paper mentioning the existence of a ram which had two breasts full of milk, and whose properties were to procreate and to nurse his little ones. This anomelous phenomenon has been sent to the Jardin des Plantes, and will be treated with all the care demanded by his interesting position. This is no "honx," for I have seen the animal.

The Italian Theatre is drawing to a close, and within a few days the entire company of Mr. Lumley will leave Paris for London, where the fashionable season will begin. Lablache, the inimitable basso singer, has produced great effect, during the last two weeks, in the part of "Bartito," of the "Barbiere," and in that of "Don Magnifico," of "Cinderella."

At the Grand Opera, the rehearsals of the "Wandering Jew" are rapidly progressing, and within a few days the partition will be ready. This grand

At the Grand Opera, the rehearsals of the "Wandering Jew" are rapidly progressing, and within a few days the partition will be ready. This grand musical affair will come off on the 15th inst.

At the Theatre Francais, a new comedy in one act, and in verses, by Arthur Tailhant, was represented on Friday last, and received with much applause. It is called "Les Trois Amours de Tibulle."

At the Montantier, (Palais Royal Theatre,) two-new farces, "Le Minotaure," and "Deux Coqs Vivarient en Paix," have met with the highest success.

The drama of "Les Barrières de Paris," by Messrs.

The drama of "Les Barrières de Paris," by Messrs.
Gabriel et Carmouche, was performed on Saturday
last, at the Theatre de la Gait, and proved to be
very successful. The plot is excellent, and the paris
were played with much talent. A Mile. Laurentine, one of the prettical actreases of Paris, performed
the part of the heroine, with a rare capacity, and
dispuyed very fine powers.

B. H. R.